



***National Airspace Redesign
High Altitude Redesign Briefing
for
Air Traffic Service Routes***



HAR Phase 1 Functions



Design Concept:

- **RNAV / closely-spaced parallel RNAV routes**
 - Using structure where most efficient

Enabling capability:

- **Radar monitoring, RNAV/Advanced RNAV, RNP**



- **Navigation Reference System**
 - Efficiently defining flight paths – tactical and planned

- **RNAV/Advanced RNAV & FMS data bases capacity**



- **Non-Restrictive Routing**
 - Providing users increased routing flexibility

- **URET and Navigation Reference System**

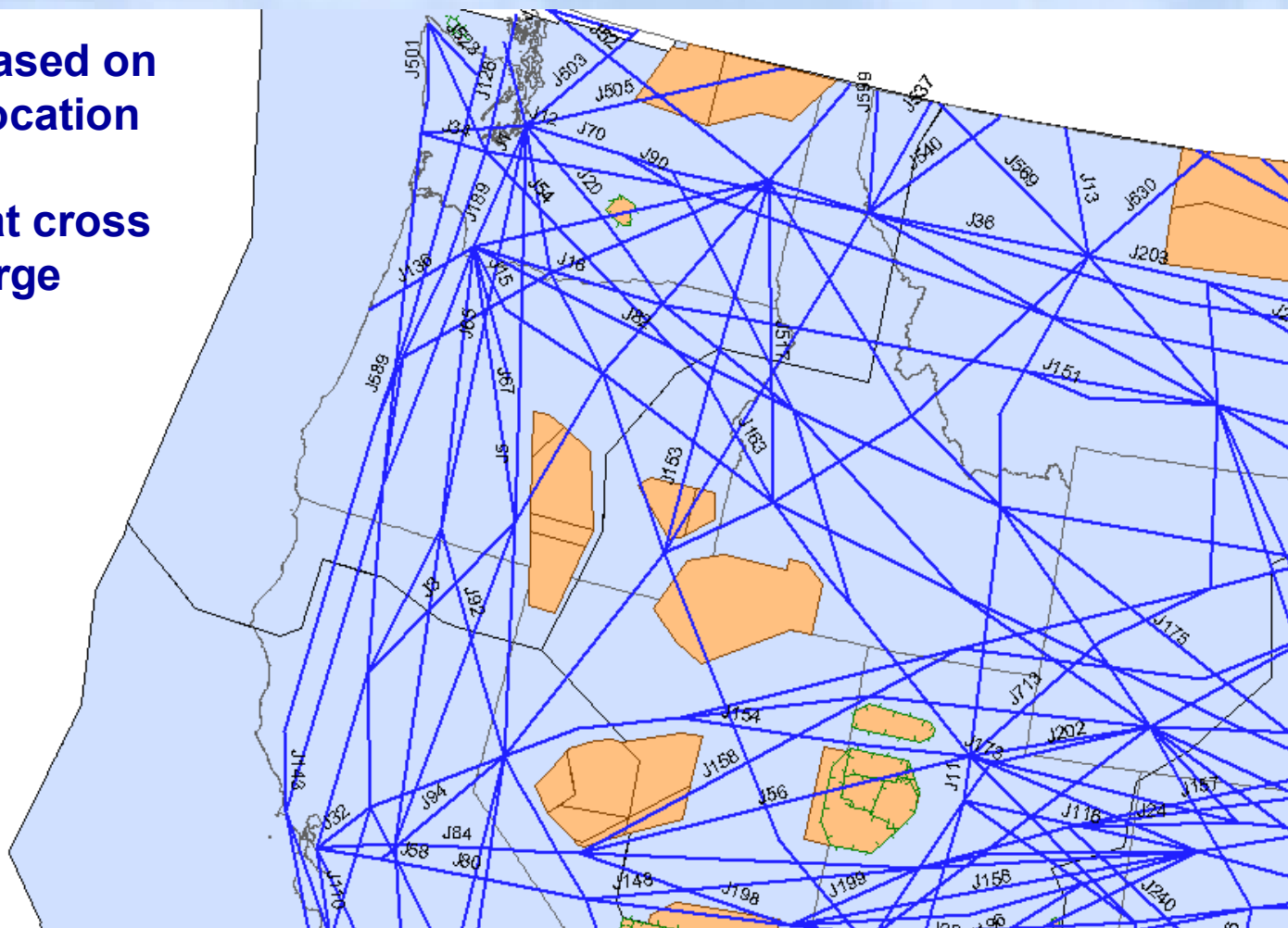


- **ATCAA & SUA waypoints**
 - Mitigating SUA effects for civilian aviation

- **RNAV/Advanced RNAV, access to airspace schedules**

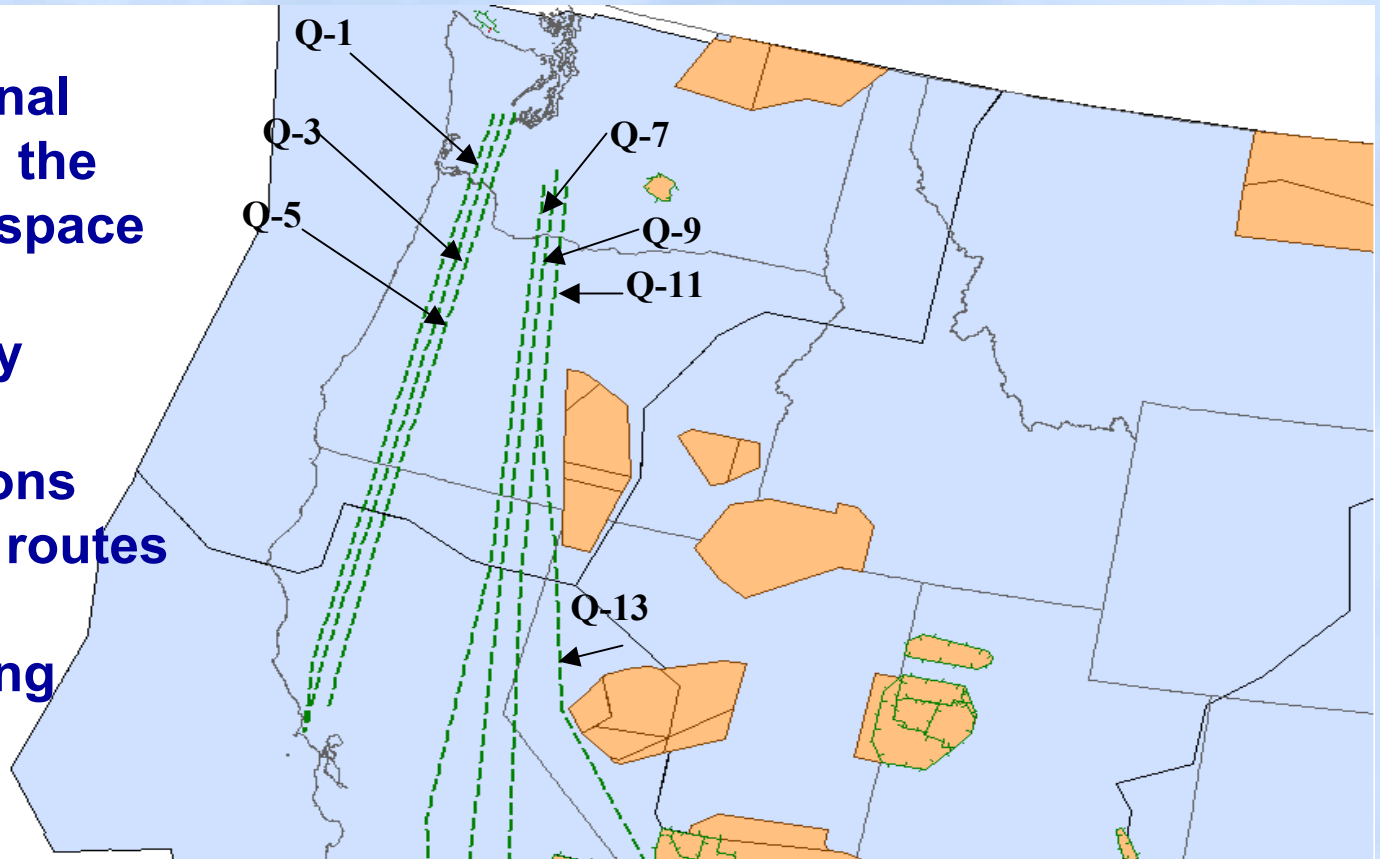
Jet Routes

- Routes based on NAVAID Location
- Flows that cross and converge

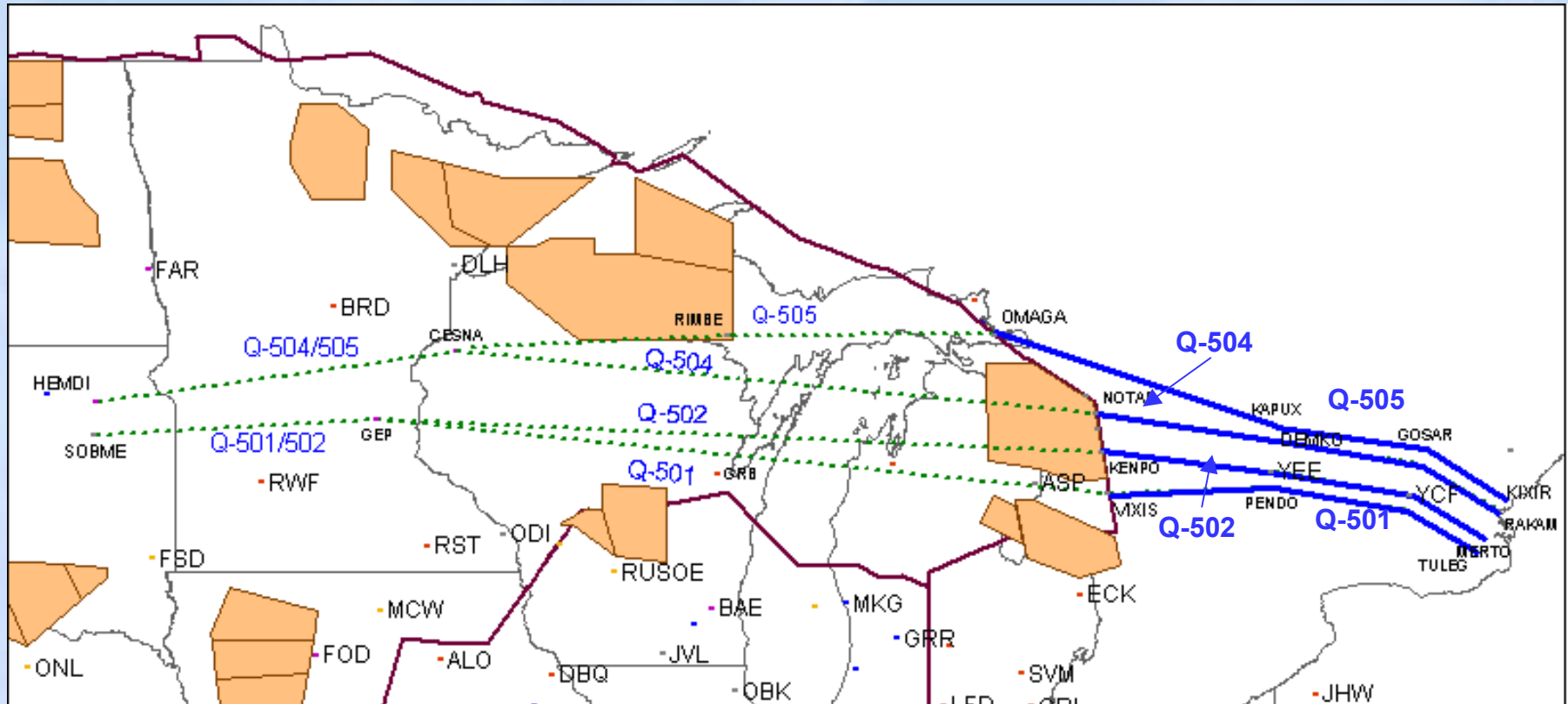


Q Routes - West Coast

- Additional routes in the same airspace
- Greater efficiency
- Less conflicts between routes
- Radar monitoring required



Q Routes – US/Canada



Note: Q Routes in Canada are not charted, but defined as “Fixed RNAV Routes” in Canadian Flight Supplement

ATS “Q” Route

- Historically in the U. S., IFR navigation has been through a system of ground based navigation aids using Federal Airways/Jet Routes that require pilots to fly directly toward or away from the NAVAID.
- Area navigation (RNAV) provides users with an ability to fly direct routes between any two points.
- FAA recently adopted International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) definition of “Air Traffic Service Route” as a general term to include: Federal Airways, Jet Routes, Military Training Routes, and RNAV routes.
 - Rule changed to permit RNAV route to start/end @ point in space
 - Waypoint spacing on RNAV routes is 12 – 500 NM’s
- The US and Canada use "Q" as a designator for RNAV routes (US 1-499/Canada 500-999).

ATS “Q” Route

- Initial 11 ATS RNAV “Q” routes were published and charted effective July 10, 2003.
- Q Routes NOTAM’d N/A while initial implementation issues being resolved.
- Initially GNSS (GPS) required to fly Q routes.
 - Aircraft with /G have GPS capability
 - Aircraft filing other RNAV suffixes may not have GPS capability
- Q routes to be used in radar environment only, consistent with existing ATC RNAV procedures.

Q Route Clearance by Suffix

(See following slide for details)

Filed Suffix	Flight Plan	Tactical - Assign
A	N/A	N/A
I	Q Routes or specific waypoints	Q Routes/waypoints*
E	Q Routes or specific waypoints	Q Routes/waypoints*
F	Q Routes or specific waypoints	Q Routes/waypoints*
R	Q Routes or specific waypoints	Q Routes/waypoints*
Q	Q Routes or specific waypoints	Q Routes/waypoints*
G	Q Routes	Q Routes
* If Q routes were filed, ATC may assign another Q route; otherwise assign waypoints.		

Q Route Clearance by Suffix

- **/A Aircraft are not RNAV Capable**
 - May not file Q routes or waypoints
 - May not be cleared onto Q routes or via waypoints by ATC
- **/G Aircraft are GNSS (GPS) Equipped**
 - May file Q routes
 - May be cleared tactically onto Q routes by ATC
- **/E, /F, /R, /Q aircraft may or may not have GNSS**
 - May file Q routes depending on equipage
 - May be cleared onto any Q route if a Q route was filed
 - Others may be cleared via waypoints, including waypoints of any Q route
- **/I aircraft**
 - May be cleared the same as /E, /F, /R, /Q
 - This category includes aircraft that may have lower navigational performance accuracy, e.g. LORAN

ATS “Q” Route

- **Terminology and Phraseology for Q Routes has been included in:**
 - **Notice N7110.338, 7/3/03, Changes Order 7110.65N**
 - **Application:** Radar separation shall be applied to all RNAV aircraft operating on a random (impromptu) route at or below flight level 450.
 - **Published RNAV routes:** State the letter “Q” followed by the route number in group form.
 - **Example of phraseology:** “Cleared via Q one forty five”
“ Fly heading one-five-zero to join Q three”, “Cleared direct ELMAA, Q one, rest of route unchanged”
 - **Notice N7110.339, 7/3/03 Changes Pilot Controller Glossary**
 - **Added:** “Q Route – “Q” is the designator assigned to published RNAV routes used by the United States.”

Add Local LOA and Procedure Changes if needed

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